NOVEMBER 5, 1789. THE NUMBER 380.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, September 18, 1789.

A PETITION from the Reverend William Stoy, ſtating that he had diſcovered an effectual remedy for the hydrophobia, and praying the houſe that, in their wiſdom, they would deviſe ſome way by which the public may be benefited by the remedy, and the inventor recompenſed for his expence and time in making the diſcovery, laid on the table.

A petition from ——— Barnes, attorney to James Rumſey, reſpecting a variety of curious diſcoveries and original inventions of the ſaid Rumſey, was read and laid on the table.

SATURDAY, September 19.

The houſe took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to eſtabliſh the ſalaries of the judicial department. The ſalaries reported were ſeverally confirmed, except the ſalary of the diſtrict judge of Georgia, which was reduced from 1600 to 1500; that of the diſtrict judge of Kentucky was increaſed from 800 to 1000, and the attorney-general reduced from 2000 to 1500.

MONDAY, September 21.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for amending the Conſtitution of the United States, were taken into conſideration. Some were agreed to, and others non-concurred; on which a conference was requeſted by the houſe.

Mr. Jackſon moved for leave, and brought in a bill to alter the time of the meeting of Congreſs as fixed by the Conſtitution.

The houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the bill reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of the permanent and temporary ſeat of government.

Mr. Madiſon moved to ſtrike out that clauſe of the bill which provides that the preſent ſeat of Congreſs ſhall remain in New-York.

He obſerved that as this bill would require the approbation of the Preſident to become a law, the clauſe was a violation of that part of the Conſtitution which gives the two houſes a power to adjourn without conſent of the Preſident; it would infringe the right which the houſes had to adjourn to what time and place they pleaſed, by enabling the Preſident, in giving his ſanction to this bill, to prevent an adjournment which might be inconſiſtent with it.

Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Ames anſwered Mr. Madiſon, and contended that it was not unconſtitutional, and that the gentleman's argument would operate as well againſt the clauſe eſtabliſhing the permanent as the temporary ſeat of government.

Mr. Madiſon was ſupported by Mr. Lee and Mr. Boudinot. The former ſaid it was both unconſtitutional and ſuperfluous.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) alſo oppoſed Mr. Madiſon on the conſtitutional ground. And Mr. Jackſon, in the courſe of the debate, obſerved, that though he had uniformly oppoſed the bill, he now thought it his duty to acquieſce in it, as the voice of his country.

The queſtion for ſtriking out, being put, was negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Madiſon, to ſtrike out the word "permanent," in order to keep up in the bill the language of the Conſtitution. This was negatived; and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage from the Senate, that they had concurred in the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the judicial department with amendments.

The amendments were to raiſe the ſalary of the chief juſtice from 3500 to 4000 dollars; the ſalaries of the aſſociate judges of the Supreme court from 3000 to 3500. That of the judge of the diſtrict of Maine from 800 to 1000.—And that of the attorney-general from 1500 to 2000. The houſe agreed to theſe amendments, except the laſt.

A reſolution was received from the Senate, that it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to paſs laws to make it the duty of the keepers of their ſeveral goals, to receive and keep therein, perſons committed under the authority of the United States, until they be diſcharged by due courſe of law. The United States to pay fifty cents a month for each perſon confined, and likewiſe to ſupport all perſons committed thereto for offences againſt the United States.

Mr. Wadſworth, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, reported a bill for defraying of the expences of the civil liſt, the department of war, for warrants iſſued by the late ſuperintendant of finance, for warrants iſſued by the late board of treaſury, and to pay the invalid penſioners.

This bill was read a firſt and ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole, to be taken up to-morrow morning.

The report on the petition of the Baron de Glaubeck, was agreed to, allowing him fifteen months pay as a Captain in the late Continental army.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, that they had receded from their amendment for raiſing the ſalary of the Attorney-General, and had appointed a committee of conference on the diſagreeing votes of the houſes on the amendments to the Conſtitution.

On motion of Mr. Vining, the report of the committee on the petition of the public creditors was taken up, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the houſe reſolved, that the Secretary of the treaſury be directed to apply to the ſupreme executives of the ſeveral ſtates for the ſtate of their public debts, and the funds appropriated for the diſcharge of the principal and intereſt of the ſame; and the amount of the loan-office and other ſecurities of the United States in poſſeſſion of the ſeveral ſtates. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, September 22.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the permanent ſeat of government, was brought in, engroſſed and read the third time. On the queſtion, ſhall this bill paſs?

Mr. Carroll ſaid he felt himſelf under peculiar circumſtances on the deciſion of this important queſtion. The houſe had determined that the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States ſhould be on the Suſquehannah in Pennſylvania, and not in Maryland on the Potowmack. It was his opinion that the laſt would have been moſt conducive to the intereſt of the union—The voice of the majority of this houſe is againſt it—The Suſquehannah, ſaid he, being the next object moſt likely to attain what I have laid down as the rule of my conduct on this occaſion, and at the ſame time muſt be agreeable to the wiſhes of a great part of my conſtituents. I felt myſelf under an obligation to vote for the Suſquehannah, upon obtaining the clauſe which made it obligatory upon the ſtates of Maryland and Pennſylvania, to concur in opening the navigation of that river, and nothing would reſtrain me from giving my aſſent to the bill, but that clauſe which requires the concurrence of the Preſident reſpecting the ſeat of government until Congreſs meet at their permanent ſeat. To this clauſe I have ſtrong conſtitutional objections—they were yeſterday fully ſtated to this houſe by other gentlemen.

I have endeavoured to remove this conviction from my mind, in order to give my aſſent to the bill, but as I am under the ſacred obligation of an oath to ſupport the Conſtitution, as I cannot efface the conviction from my mind, that it is contrary to the Conſtitution, and as we could not ſucceed in ſtriking out the clauſe, I feel myſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of giving my diſſent to the bill.

The yeas and nays on paſſing the bill, being required by one fifth of the members preſent, were as follow:

YEAS. Meſſieurs Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Clymer, Contee, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Groutt, Hartley, Hathorn, Jackſon, Lawrence, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Partridge, Ranſellaer, Scott, Seney, Schureman, Sylveſter, Smith, (Maryland) Stone, Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadſworth, Wynkoop —31.

NAYS. Meſſieurs Bland, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Coles, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Parker, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White.—17

A reſolution was paſſed reſcinding the former vote for adjourning yeſterday, and propoſing Saturday. This reſolution having been ſent to the Senate, was agreed to by that honourable body.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, notifying, that he had approved of the act for eſtabliſhing the compenſation of the members.

The bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congreſs, was read a ſecond time and committed.

The houſe went into a committee on the bill to recognize and adapt to the Conſtitution of the United States, the eſtabliſhment of the troops now in ſervice.

In going through the bill ſeveral amendments were made, and a clauſe added, on motion of Mr. Jackſon, giving authority to the Preſident of the United States to call out, in caſe of neceſſity, at the expence of the Union, the militia of South-Carolina and Georgia, for the protection of the frontiers of thoſe ſtates, againſt the depredations of the Indian tribes in that quarter. Mr. Jackſon's motion extended to the raiſing of ſome regular troops, but this part of it was diſagreed to.

The committee having gone through the bill, roſe and reported, when the houſe accepted of the report, and ordered it to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that the Preſident had approved of the bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the poſt-office. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, September 23.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the Conſtitution of the United States, the troops raiſed by reſolution of the late Congreſs, was read a third time, and paſſed the houſe.

The bill to appropriate certain ſums of money, was taken up in a committee of the whole houſe, agreed to, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The bill to alter the time propoſed by the Conſtitution for the annual meeting of Congreſs, was taken up and agreed to, when it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

This bill propoſes that the meeting of Congreſs ſhall be on the firſt Monday in January.

The bill brought in by Mr. Bland to explain the act for regulating the coaſting trade, ſo far as it reſpects Peterſburg, in Virginia, was taken into conſideration, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Some progreſs was made in the bill to regulate the progreſs in the Federal Courts. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 24.

The houſe took up the report of the committee of conference on the diſagreement of the houſes reſpecting the bill for amending the Conſtitution.

The amendment propoſed by the Senate to which the houſe agreed, was to inſert the word "diſtrict" in the clauſe relating to the trial by jury; ſo that it would read "that offences ſhall be tried by an impartial jury of the ſtate or diſtrict where the offence ſhall be committed." The committee recommended to concur with the Senate in their amendment.

The queſtion of concurrence was, after conſiderable debate carried in the affirmative.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to appropriate money for defraying the expences of government the preſent year.

The committee having gone through the ſame, roſe and reported, and the bill was laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, accompanying the bill for allowing compenſation to the Preſident and Vice Preſident, which had received his approbation and ſignature.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, acquainting the houſe, that the Preſident of the United States had returned to the Senate the judiciary bill, and the reſolution reſpecting goals, both which had received his approbation and ſignature.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the ſupport of the invalid penſioners; and having gone through the ſame, roſe and reported, and the bill was laid on the table.

The houſe went into a committee on the bill ſent from the Senate, to regulate the proceſs in the courts of the United States; and having conſidered the ſame, roſe and reported amendments, which were accepted, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, September 25.

The houſe took up the bill for making appropriations for the ſervices of the preſent year.

The amendment propoſed in committee of the whole, by ſtriking out the ſum appropriated for the diſcharge of warrants iſſued by the late ſuperintendent of finance, was agreed to by the houſe.

The next amendment propoſed, for ſtriking out the ſum appropriated for the diſcharge of warrants iſſued by the late board of treaſury, was diſagreed to.

The bill was then paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The engroſſed bill for making appropriations, was brought in and paſſed to be enacted.

Mr. Boudinot introduced a motion to the following purport, viz.—Reſolved, That a joint committee of both houſes be appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to requeſt he would be pleaſed to recommend a day of public thankſgiving and prayer, to be obſerved by the people of the United States, to acknowledge the favours beſtowed upon them by Almighty God, eſpecially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to eſtabliſh a form of government, calculated to promote their proſperity and happineſs.—This was adopted, and a committee appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Sylveſter. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, September 26.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, acquainting the houſe, that the Senate had appointed a committee of conference on the diſagreeing votes of the two houſes on the proceſs bill.

The houſe appointed conferees to meet thoſe of the Senate on that ſubject.

The houſe alſo received from the Senate the bill for fixing the ſeat of government of the United States, to which the Senate had propoſed an amendment, by ſtriking out all that part reſpecting Suſquehannah, and inſerting a clauſe fixing the permanent ſeat of government at German-town, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

A motion was then made, to poſtpone the conſideration of this amendment of the Senate till next ſeſſion. On this motion, after ſome debate, the yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow:

NOES, Meſſieurs Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Clymer, Floyd, Foſter, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Heiſter, Hathorn, Livermore, Lawrence, Leonard, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Renſalaer, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Scott, Sherman, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop.—29.

YEAS. Meſſieurs Brown, Baldwin, Bland, Burke, Contee, Coles, Carroll, Gerry, Gale, Griffin, Jackſon, Lee, Matthews, Madiſon, Moore, Page, Parker, Smith (M.) Sumpter, Seney, Smith (S. C.) Stone, Schureman, Tucker, White.—25.

Mr. Ames then moved to concur with the Senate in their amendment. Objections were made to this, and, on motion, the houſe adjourned without coming to a deciſion.

PARIS, Auguſt 28.

MONECKAR has not yet been abroad, but on Wedneſday wrote to the National Aſſembly, praying that the members would ſuſpend every deliberation concerning the revenue, till he had ſtrength ſufficient to appear among them.

His diſorder has been encreaſed by the many untoward circumſtances which have thwarted his intentions; and probably not a little by the proceedings of the Aſſembly itſelf. His ſpirits rather fail him, and he appears much depreſſed.

The loan has not yet half filled, and the monied men ſeem to ſet their faces againſt it. Had the National Aſſembly never taken it at firſt out of the hands of the miniſter, the bankers had engaged it would fill in three or four days. The article reſpecting the free exercile of religious opinions was very warmly debated in the National Aſſembly, and the Preſident found it ſo impoſſible to preſerve order, that with his hands folded, he aſked permiſſion to reſign his ſeat;—"Never," ſaid he, "did the functions of my office appear ſo painful; I groan under the weight they impoſe on me.

The King's letter to the army has been of ſome ſervice, but the tumults are far from being yet quelled. At Strasbourgh, Beſancon and Nancy in Lorraine, the diſturbances are greater than could ever be imagined. A ſmall Imperial army is now only wanting to enter theſe towns, and they are ready to throw off their allegiance. What has principally tended to augment the diſorders in Alſace and Lorraine is, the reſolution of taking the principalities in theſe counties again under the hands of the French government.

Form of the oath taken by the Pariſian National guard, on the 12th Auguſt, on receiving their ſecond pair of colours:

"We ſwear before God to protect the cauſe of virtue and the ſervice of humanity;

"We promiſe and ſwear to our country to live and die for its ſervice;

"We ſwear an equally diſtinct and inviolable fidelity to our King.

Theſe oaths we depoſe in the hands of our General, whom our country has charged with ſeeing them put into execution. Let us then ſwear obedience to him, ſince he is a good citizen and ſoldier; let us eſteem and confide in him, ſince he is juſt and worthy; and have a friendſhip for him, ſince to call him by the name of brother is the ſummit of our ambition.

"The fair ſex has never been forgotten among Frenchmen;—we ſwear to honour and defend them; theſe colours, the work of their hands, are a ſtronger tie for us all to unite in one common cauſe."

The Marquis de la Fayette has, with much difficulty, engaged the French guards and the ſoldiers of Vintimille to conclude a treaty of peace, which will put an end to the diſputes which have ſo long ſubſiſted between different parties of the military.

The King's troops deſert on all ſides, and over-run the country. They complain of being badly uſed, and that they are dying for want of food.

VIENNA, Auguſt 16.

PARTICULARS of the great battle fought on the 30th of July laſt, between the Ruſſians and Auſtrians on one ſide, and about 30,000 Turks on the other ſide, the latter under the command of the Sereſkier Derviſch Mechmet, a Baſhaw of three tails, and of Oſman and Suleyman, Baſhaws of two tails.

The Prince de Cobourg having received advice that 30,000 Turks had advanced to Tranſylvania, and menaced that province, formed on the 20th of July a junction with the corps of Ruſſians, commanded by General Schidiwarow.

The corps under the Prince de Cobourg conſiſted of 14,000 men, that of General Schuwarow of 5000.

The enemy were encamped between the Sereth and the Putna, forming ſeveral diſtinct corps, and extending from Fai to Tockſchin.

On the 30th, the army paſſed the Totro at its confluence with the Sereth, and marched in two columns; the advanced guard of the Ruſſians commanded by Col. Karaiczy, and that of the Auſtrians by Col Kepero.

In this poſition, early on the morning of the 31ſt, one of our advanced parties fell in with a large body of the enemy: 1500 Coſſacks and Arnauts, were detached to oppoſe them, but obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs. But Major Kinemayer advancing to their ſupport with 600 Huſſars, the enemy fled, leaving 100 dead on the field. Major Kinemayer purſuing his advantage, attacked the camp of Oſman Pacha, who commanded a diviſion of 7000 men they were put to flight and their camp taken.

The army proceeded to the Putna, a deep and rapid river, and at this time ſwelled by the rains; they paſſed it, on a bridge of boats, in the face of the enemy.

As ſoon as General Schuwarow, with the detachment of Karaiczy and his corps, and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, with the diviſion of Levenhe, had paſſed the bridge, the enemy, who were in a wood, began to attack the Coſſacks and Arnauts, which has been ſent before, and forced them to retire; but the Turkiſh cavalry attacking the Ruſſian general with great impetuoſity, he was forced to return the fire, although the field-marſhal Spleny had not then paſſed the bridge and obliged the enemy to retreat.—During this, the diviſion under field-marſhal Levenhr came into the line, and took place in the right wing.

The enemy puſhed all their ſtrength againſt the right wing, and advanced with a numerous cavalry, the ranks of which kept very cloſe: But our troops advancing with colors flying and muſic playing, ſupported by a very heavy fire from the artillery, eſpecially a reſerved battery of five cannon eſtabliſhed in the left wing, the enemy's cavalry turned their backs, and retreated ſome diſtance.

We then ſlackened the pace of our troops, to give field marſhal Spleny time to come up with his diviſion.

At the moment our front halted, the enemy advanced nearer our right wing, with a deſign to turn it; but in approaching they met Spleny's diviſion, which had not yet been obſerved, and who immediately forming en quarre, played ſuch a furious cannonade, as obliged the enemy to retire.

All our troops being now united, advanced in order of battle, and paſſed over a great number of Turks and horſes, which had been killed by our fire.

From ſome height we diſcovered the enemy in their camp before Tockſchin. The janiſſaries were poſted in the right wing, in an intrenchment garniſhed with cannon, before the convent of Smuel, their left wing, extending in the plain towards Obodeſtie, and conſiding in cavalry.

As ſoon as they diſcovered the Ruſſians, they began a heavy fire from their artillery—and General Schuwarrow, advancing his cavalry ſent notice to the Prince of Cobourg, who immediately advanced the cavalry of Spleny's diviſion.

The attack of our right wing then became very hot, and in a ſhort time the action was general.

The battalion of Schroader's regiment, under the command of Col. Comte d'Averſberg, forced the enemy's entrenchments, and made their way quite to the convent. The Colonel followed by Major O'Reilly, and ſome volunteers, attempting to force the gates, but they were barricadoed with a chariot, and the Janiſſaries, who were in the convent, defended it as a forlorn hope.

This intrepid Colonel was killed, by a muſquet ſhot, and the Major, equally brave, was mortally wounded in the lower belly. The loſs of theſe two chiefs was the occaſion of a repulſe at this attack; till at length the Prince Cobourg, who was near it encouraged the troops to a ſecond attack.

The enemy, who were poſted behind a wall oppoſite to the gate, kept up a terrible fire, and obliged the beſiegers to retire below the gate. Guns were then placed againſt the wall and the ſteeple of the convent, the fire of which alighting on the magazine, blew it up with terrible havock; however the enemy continued a warm fire, till at length getting in a little door which we diſcovered on the other ſide, we cut the enemy within all to pieces.

The enemy's army (according to reports of the priſoners) conſiſting of upwards of 30,000 men, then fled in the greateſt diſorder, taking the road of Kimnick and Buſeo; the greateſt part of their Janiſſaries took the road to Brailow, and left the combined victorious army in poſſeſſion of all their artillery, magazines and the field of battle.

The terror of the enemy was ſuch, that on the roads of Brailow and Buſeo, was found more than one hundred waggons of grain, baggage, ammunition, &c. which were given to the troops to plunder.

Much plunder was alſo made in the camp behind Putna, alſo in that which extended more than one league from Tockſchin. In Tockſchin we found 4000 meaſures of different ſorts of grain.

We cannot preciſely aſcertain the enemy's loſs, but eſtimate it at about 1500. The priſoners at 96.

Our loſs conſiſts of 25 killed; amongſt which are included Colonel Averſberg and Major O'Reilly, and 70 wounded. Alſo 13 horſes killed, and 14 wounded.

The united army have taken 10 cannon and 16 colours. After the battle they entered the enemy's camp on the field of battle and took poſſeſſion of it.

LONDON, Auguſt 29.

BY the returns made from the different provinces of the number of troops now in France, conſiſting of the military Burgeoiſe, and mercenaries the whole is ſaid to amount to one million and a half.

With ſuch a force, what is to become of the edicts and reſolutions of the National Aſſembly, if the military do not approve of them? The former (in the language of the late Lord Chatham) "may entrench themſelves with parchments up to the very teeth, but it is the bayonet alone that can pierce through the vitals of the Conſtitution."

As an auctioneer was lately ſelling ſome china and other articles in an old houſe in Plymouth, juſt as he was knocking down the buſts of Shakeſpeare and Milton, and was ſolicit us to have them bought, ſaying, "I will not ſtand upon it—'Tis a pretty article, Gemmen—going going, going"—Juſt as he had pronounced—Gone—the beams gave way, the houſe fell in, and Shakeſpeare, Milton, the China, the Auctioneer, and a large company tumbled into the abyſs of a beer cellar. Much ſcrambling enſued, not a little fainting, and pulling of caps; but, after a great deal of trouble and fatigue, the whole company got up again with a few broken noſes and ſcratches, except poor Shakeſpeare and Milton, who both loſt their heads in the affray.

The French ladies have caught the glow of heroiſm. The young Viſcounteſs de Segur, aged only 17, "Equipt herſelf in all points like a man," not to range the woods like Roſalind, and ſteal the hearts of poor harmleſs ſhepherdeſſes, but to rally her father's tenants, who were running away from a band of marauders, made them face the enemy, and drive them from the field.

After this glorious exploit, which happened on the 29th of July, the fair heroine patrolled with her fuſee on her ſhoulder, at the head of her forces along the canal of Loing.

The inhabitants of the town, recognizing the Counteſs in her martial attire, went in a body to preſent her with a liberty cockade, which ſhe received as a warrior ought to do; placed it in her hat immediately, and, ſhouldering her firelock, marched back to her father's chateau, amidſt the huzzas of her brother ſoldiers.

At Caen, in Normandy, the gay and gallant youth Le Vicomte de Belzunce, Major en ſecond du regiment de Bourbon, fell a ſacrifice to the unguarded loyalty of his profeſſion.

He ordered two ſailors to inſult ſuch as wore the Badges of Liberty, which had been generally diſtributed. In conſequence, they endeavoured to ſnatch from two ſoldiers of the regiment d'Artois, two medallions in which were the buſt of Mr. Neckar, and the motto Vive la Nation, Vive la Liberte.

An alarm was immediately given; the ſoldiers confeſſed by whom they had been purſuaded and paid, the people aſſembled at the chamber of Belzunce, from whence they conducted him. One man beat him with the butt end of his muſquet; ſeven or eight others fired at him; and as ſoon as with his death, they afterwards cut off his head, and carried it in triumph round the town on a pike ſtaff.

Another officer was killed, and the regiments obliged to leave the town.

The Vicompte was twenty-two years old, and of noble birth; ſpirited, perhaps imprudently ſo, tho' with a good heart and amiable diſpoſition.

This perſon may be remembered in this country, having fled the kingdom for ſhooting his valet.

Sept. 1. From the preſent diſpoſition of the Swiſs, we may prepare ourſelves to hear of a revolution in that country. They ſeem not far diſtant to throw off their ariſtocratic government. The magiſtrates are become of late extremely condeſcending, and with no prevent the ſtorm by courting popularity.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 24.

"One day laſt week the Marquis de la Fayette, at the levee, was aſked by his majeſty how he likedia new ſuit of clothes which had juſt been brought him, and were lying on a couch? The marquis, on examining them found that they were the uniform of the Paris militia. "You are my ſecond now," ſaid the King with a ſmile; 'We ſhall do very well.' Louis is certainly a man of great good nature, and ſweetneſs of temper."

Sept 3. The duties laid on the importation of ſeveral kinds of goods into the ports of America, are conſiderably leſs than into thoſe of the ports of Europe.—Thus we find, that wine is to be charged 25 cents per gallon, and as each cent is the hundredth part of a dollar (equal to a half-penny and two twenty fifths each) the duty is therefore but 14s. 3s. 6d. per ton, though in Ireland it is 35l. and full more in England. Other wines are to pay but 13 cents, or at 8l. 10s. 3d. a ton, which is conſiderable lower than port, claret, and other wines pay in thoſe countries. Cyders to be charged 90 cents per hundred weight; which is not a half-penny a pound. The elegantly finiſhed ſort of ſhoes but 5d. 2 ſhs a pair, and others 3d and a ſmall fraction. Earthen ware, pottery, &c. but 10 per cent. yet in the treaty between France and England (as alſo with reſpect to ſimilar kinds of goods brought over to Ireland from the ſiſter country in caſes) the rate is 15. Teas, ſugars, ſpirits &c. are to pay but a trivial charge in compariſon of the duties as rated for them in thoſe countries, with a preference, however, given to thoſe goods imported in their own veſſels.—Some materials of manufacture are totally exempted. A trade therefore beyond the Atlantic will be a very deſirable circumſtance, though rather in manufactured goods than the unwrought materials of induſtry.

BOSTON, October 16.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburg (Ruſſia) dated July 30.

"LAST week a Sweediſh frigate as ſhe lay at anchor, was taken by a ſmall cutter of 18 guns, the cutter making a warp faſt to her ring bolt, and hauling along ſide. Captain Paul Jones, who was Admiral of the fleet, was taken up on ſuſpicion of a contract with the Swediſh fleet and lays in jail to be tried for his life. Captain Peter Lander, of Salem, arrived the day before we did."

PROVIDENCE, October 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman lately returned from the muſkingum, to his friend in this town, dated Morris County, (State of New-York) October 1.

MR. MATTIS, a ſurveyor, with his party, were on the 9th of Auguſt attacked by the Indians. His party conſiſted of a corporal, ſix ſoldiers, and five New Englandmen, who were employed in ſurveying near the Great Kenhawa, about 100 miles down the river from Marietta. Two of the party riſing earlier than the others, went to look after their pack-horſes—the remainder, eleven in number, after having riſen, were ſitting on their blankets, when they received an unexpected fire from a party of Indians, not knowing there were any near them. Seven were ſhot dead on the ſpot—the remaining three, with Mr. Mattis, and the two who were looking for their horſes, made their eſcape. The unfortunate perſons killed were ſix ſoldiers, and a New-Englandman by the name of Patchen, from near Boſton. Mr. Mattis and the others made their way down the river, where Col. Meigs, with a party, were alſo ſurveying. They found them alarmed, as one of the chainbearers had diſcovered two dogs ahead of them in the woods—they immediately diſcharged their guns and reloaded, which provided a lucky circumſtance, as the Indians, then lying in ambuſh for them to come on, ſuppoſing themſelves diſcovered, went off, firſt drawing with wet powder, on the bark of a tree, the figure of an Indian tomahawking a man. Col. Meigs, and his party, immediately quitted their employ, and returned ſafe to Marietta. A party of Shawanese Indians afterwards took a New-Englandman, (Mr. Gardner) priſoner at Wolf Creek; he was employed in cutting timber for a mill now building at that place, eight miles from Marietta, but being an excellent woodſman, he had the good fortune to make his eſcape, after travelling 60 or 70 miles with them.

"These events have damped the inhabitants a little—but I am in hopes no future miſchief will enſue from the ſavages. A deſcription of that fine country, and the great advantages ariſing from ſettlements there, it is needleſs for me to give.—The lands exceeded my expectation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.

THE lateſt accounts from Paris, via Cadiz, acquaint us that the King of France and Navarre, has either abdicated his throne and kingdom, or ſecreted himſelf from the vengeance of the people; that the Marquis de la Fayette was abſent three days from his command, and it was ſuppoſed he aſſiſted in concealing and ſecuring the perſon of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; which was in danger of the juſt reſentment of the oppreſſed yeomanry; that numbers of the officers of the ſtanding army had fled to Cadiz and that ſeveral families attached to the Nobility, and oppoſed to the cauſe of republicaniſm, had alſo fled there (per mare) as a place of ſanctuary. May every tyrant, oppreſſor and enemy to public liberty and the rights of freemen, experience a ſimilar fate!

At Aix, the capital of Provence, a man of rank and conſequence was apprehended, who was charged with having monopolized vaſt quantities of corn. The people, by their own authority, pinned a paper on his breaſt, and another on his back, ſetting forth his crime, and then mounting him upon an aſs, they led him to the uſual place of execution, and were proceeding to tie him up to the gallows, and then hang him, when a voice was heard from among the croud, crying out—"Let him live, that he may feel all the bitterneſs of remorſe, and of the ignominy of the ſituation in which he finds himſelf at this moment—Let us baniſh him from our city—Let him be a wanderer on the face of the earth—Let him lie in caverns, there to bewail the diſtreſſes which he has made us to ſuffer."

This had the effect of ſaving his life, and the people having heaped curſes upon his head, as the Jews did in the Old Law on the Scape Goat, he was carried to one of the city gates, and then driven away, with an injunction never to enter the walls of the city of Aix, if he ſet any value upon his life.

RICHMOND, November 5.

LAST week a Frenchman by the name of Curo (who reſided ſome ſhort time in Mancheſter) drowned himſelf in the river;—a day or two before that, he attempted to put an end to his exiſtance by cutting his throat.

On Friday evening laſt ſome villains entered the ſtore of Mr. William Galt, of this city and took thereout ſundry goods to a conſiderable amount;—and on Tueſday evening laſt a fellow was apprehended in a lumber-houſe of Mr. Patton, ſhortly after he had got entrance, and is now in cloſe confinement for further examination.

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

At his bookſtore, one door below Mr. Southgate's ſtore, on the main ſtreet, Richmond.

SMITH on the Wealth of Nations, 3 volumes, price 18ſ.
Gordon's Hiſtory of the Revolution in America, 3 volumes, - - - - 30ſ.
Peter Pindar's Poetical Works, - - 6ſ.
Peter Markoe's Poetical Works, - - - 3ſ.
Abbé Millot's Elements of general Hiſtory, 5 vols. 51ſ
Jefferſon's Hiſtory of Virginia, - - 6ſ.
Doctor Cullen's Materia Medica, 2 volumes Quarto, 96ſ.
——————his Practice of Phyſic, 4 volumes, 48ſ.
The American Philoſophical Tranſactions, 2 vols. 40ſ.
Doctor Blair's Lectures, Quarto, - - - 14ſ.
Bartlett's Gentleman's Farrier, - - 4ſ.
Baron Trenck's Memoirs, - - 6/8.
Burns's Poems, - - - 4/6.
Buller's Law of Niſi Prius, - - 11/3.
Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 volumes, - - 25ſ.
——————Reports, Folio, 2 vols. - - 80ſ.
Doctor Young's Night Thoughts, - - 5ſ.
Hervey's Meditations, 2 vols. in one, - - 6ſ.
Thomſon's Seaſons, - - - - 3ſ.
The Power of Sympathy, an American Novel, 2 vols. 9ſ.
Pike's American Arithmetic, - - - 12ſ.
Park on Inſurances, - - - 12ſ.
Gibbon on the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 12 vols. - - - £6 0 0
Gibſon's Surveying, - - - 10ſ.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, - - - 5ſ.
Scott's Leſſons on Elocution, - - 5ſ.
Dodſley's Fables of Eſop, with plates, - - 5ſ.
The Works of William Penn, 5 vols. - - 36ſ.
Martin's Philoſophy, 3 vols. - - 32ſ.
Carver's Travels in North America, - - 4/6.
Law Repoſitory, or Young Clerks Magazine, - 5ſ.
Doctor Ruſh's Medical Work's, - - 6ſ.
Douglas's Reports, - - - 28ſ.
Morgan's Law Eſſays, 3 vols. - - 30ſ.
Bacon's Abridgment, 5 vols. - - £6 0 0
Burrow's Reports, 5 vols. - - - 5 10 0
Vattel's Law of Nation, - - 18ſ.
Brown's Reports, - - - 18ſ.
An Account of the Pelew Iſlands, - - 4/6
The Laws of Congreſs complete, - - 6ſ.
Weſley's Works, &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Paper, Ink Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Penknives, Morocco Pocket-Books, Black Lead Pencils, Slates, &c. &c.

Likewiſe an elegant Piano Forte.

November 4, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed,

The VIRGINIA ALMANAC,

For the YEAR 1790.

For Charter,

THE BRIG

FREDERICK,

ROBERT BOYD, Maſter,

Lying at CITY-POINT.

A FINE new Britiſh built veſſel of 150 tons burthen with a Mediterranean paſs, and completely fitted in every reſpect.—She may be engaged for any port in Europe or the Weſt-Indies.

ALSO

The Brig HOPE, JOHN M'ILVAIN, Maſter, lying at Norfolk.—This veſſel is Britiſh built, burthen about 140 tons, and furniſhed with a Mediterranean paſs, is well calculated for wheat or tobacco, may be had on charter for any port in Europe, but a freight to Liverpool would be moſt acceptable.—For terms apply to the ſaid maſter on board, to JAMES & ARCHIBALD FREELAND, Mancheſter, GILLIES & FREELAND, at Norfolk, or the ſubſcribers in Peterſburg.

FREELAND & GILLIES.

Who have for Sale,

On board the HOPE, at Norfolk, LIVERPOOL SALT, looſe and in Sacks—Alſo a quantity of QUEENS-WARE in good aſſorted crates, and ſome brown ſtone jugs & juſe

October 28, 1789.

A caution to the Public.

WHEREAS a certain Myers, a Britiſh refugee, has lately arrived here from Nova Scotia, and ſet up a claim to my houſes and lots near the market in this city (who by the aſſiſtance of his old friend Iſaac Young huſband, ſen. who has taken an active part in the buſineſs) would with to make people believe that the title of ſaid Myers is good.

And whereas ſome incautious perſon may be induced from ſuch fallacious claim, to become a purchaſer of ſome of my property from the aforeſaid Myers, or cauſe ſome who have purchaſed from me to ſell their property for much leſs than its value, and thereby become a loſer, I therefore do aſſure the public that Myers has no title whatever to the aforeſaid lots and houſes.

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

Richmond, Nov 4, 1789.

JACOB HARRISON,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

At the ſign of the BOOT & SHOE,

Next houſe to CLARK's tavern, (formerly GALT's)

WHERE he carries on the boot and ſhoe making buſineſs in all its various branches, in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the loweſt terms. He can with pleaſure inform the public and his cuſtomers, that he can furniſh them in any article in his way in the beſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice, as he is, and always will be, ſupplied with the very beſt materials, and workmen: is determined to execute his buſineſs with the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch.

RICHMOND Oct. 27 1789.

RICHMOND, October 28, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber is now opening a MEDICINE STORE, and APOTHECARY's SHOP, in the brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Eagle tavern; which will be well furniſhed with all kinds of DRUGS and MEDICINES, freſh and good, with many other uſeful articles, and will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, country produce, and all kinds of public ſecurities at their current prices—As the ſubſcriber has ſuffered exceedingly indeed from giving too extenſive credit, he wiſhes to ſhun that dangerous rock, as much as poſſible for the future.—Any orders from the town or country, attended with an able gentleman's note of this city for the ſame, payable in three months, will be carefully and expeditiouſly executed.—He hopes by vending good medicines, together with his diligence and aſſiduity to merit the favour of his friends, and the public in general.

WILLIAM CARTER, Sen.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Went from the ſubſcribers ſhop in Richmond, on the 28th of September, a blackſmith named

AARON,

LATE the property of Col Banniſter, and now belonging to Mr. Wm. Alexander, of Richmond -- He is a negro of light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high ſlim made, with a grave look, about 27 years of age, a piece bit off one of his ears, occaſioned by fighting; had on a ſhort brown coat, white waiſtcoat, and corduroy breeches: He has a wife at Mr. St. George Tucker's, at Peterſburg, and once belonged to Col. Byrd, of Weſtover, and it is expected he has gone that road. He is gone away from an ill grounded apprehenſion of being ſent to the back country, and from no diſſatisfaction at his ſituation. The above reward, beſides what is allowed by law, will be paid on apprehending and delivering him at Richmond, to

JOSEPH M'CAUGHEY.

N. B. He is very artful, and as he underſtands the ſhoemaking and carpenters buſineſs, 'tis probable he will follow theſe branches.

For Charter,

To any PORT in BRITAIN,

THE SNOW

Patrick St. Joſeph,

MANUEL DE GARAY, *Maſter*,

LYING at Warwick—a Spaniſh veſſel, well found and will be ready for ſea in twenty days. For terms apply to NATHANIEL ANDERSON.

Richmond, Nov 4, 1789.

I INTEND to leave this State in all next month:—Andrew Ronald of Richmond, and Benjamin Waller, of Williamſburg, Eſquires, will be my Attornies, with full powers to act in all caſes for W. SHERMER.

Richmond, October 19, 1789.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported in the ELIZA, and other veſſels from LONDON,

An *Extenſive* and well *Selected* fall *Aſſortment* of

GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of by

PACKAGE, PIECE, or RETAIL.

They preſume, that upon inſpection, this aſſortment will be found to be extremely well laid in, and remarkable low, the whole having been carefully and judiciouſly choſen by one of the partners on the ſpot---Conſiſting of

Woolen Drapery & Woolens.
Beſt ſuperfine broadcloths, of the moſt faſhionable colour, with ſilk, twiſt, and buttons to match.
Caſimers, ribb'd do.
Fancy, Toilannets,
Foreſt cloths,
Fearnoughts,
Bearſkins and Coatings,
Spotted & Kendal cottons,
Plains, &c. &c.
Red & White flanels;
6-4 to 9-4 Roſe blankets,
Dutch ditto.

Ready made Cloathing.
Ladies greatcoats,
And Gentlemen's ſuits of clothes,
Conſiſting of Superfine broad cloth coats,
Fancy veſts,
Black ſattin breeches,
Men's ſurtouts,
Coats,
Scarlet cloaks,
Silk and ſattin petticoats,
Croſs-bone ſtays, and common ditto.

Boots and Shoes.
Men's ſhoes, double vamped and ſol'd,
Ditto boots,
Ladies Morocco, ſattin, calimanco, laſting, and leather ſhoes,
Slippers and ſandals,
Girls Morocco ſhoes and ſlippers,
Boys ſhoes, &c.

Manchеſters,
Thickſetts and ſattinetts,
Janes and fuſtians,
Laſtings,
Strip'd Muſlinett, and corded dimity.
The moſt new and faſhionable waiſtcoat patterns.

India Goods.
Bandannoe and Sooſee handkerchiefs,
Sooſee Shawls,
Book and Jaconett muſlins.

Gauzes, &c.
Patent nett,
Souffle,
Crape,
Marley,
French nett, and
Tiffany gauzes,
Gauze and Marley handkerchiefs,
Lawn and lawn handkerchiefs,
A variety of faſhionable ribbons and taſte.

Iriſh Linen,
3 4 7 8, 4 4, wide,
Sheetings,
White and brown dowlas, and Diaper,
Ditto table cloths.

Oznalurgs,
German, flaxen, tow, and hempen roles.

Silk and Sattin.
Rich blue, and black ſattin,
Peking ditto.
Florentine,
Luſtrings,
Taffitys,
Perſians, &c.

Calicoes,
Of moſt beautiful patterns, and very low.

Hoſe.
Cotton, ſilk, and worſted, in a great variety

Ironmongery & Hardware.
Paper,
Tin plates in boxes,
Single and double patent lamps, & roaſting jacks, theſe jacks are very convenient, will carry 15 lb. of meat, and go for two hours.
A few very good and neat ſaddles, with plated ſtirrups,
Curus and bits,
Alſo common ditto.
Ladies neat do.
Sole leather,
Grain and wax calf ſkins,
Skirting and harneſs leather.
Ladies paſte ſhoe buckles,
Men's knee ditto.
Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket books.
Compleat boxes of water colours, and hair pencils
A freſh ſupply, to their large aſſortment of books, catalogues of which may be ſeen at the ſtore.
Neat fowling pieces, of various prices, and long Duck guns,
Pocket and holſter piſtols,
Horſemen's ſwords,
Single F and double battle gun powder,
Shot of different ſizes,
London crown window-glaſs, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty and beſt double boil'd oil.

Furniture.
Vaſe lamps for paſſages,
Large matraſſes,
Mahogany dining tables, in ſets,
Sophas complete,
Harpſichords,
Spinnet, and Piano Forte,
Books of muſic for ditto.
Backgammon tables in mahogany and leather.
Fine Berkley, double Glouceſter and Cheſhire cheeſe.
Two good ſeines and ſeine twine.

Plain, French pattern, and Piano forte Guitars, with books of inſtruction, and favourite pieces for do
Red and pale bark in ¼ and ½ lb bottles—Glauber ſalts.

Which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, and PUBLIC SECURITIES at their current value.

RICHMOND, October 7, 1789.

POET's CORNER.

INDEPENDENCE:—An ODE,

Sacred to that event, and commemorative of true Patriotism.

A. D. 1789.

RECITATIVE.

WHEN that great power which governs all,
For'm for our uſe, this goodly Ball,
He bade it INDEPENDENT roll;
Yet ſubject to his great control.
Though winter freezes, ſummer burns,
On its own axis ſtill it turns,
And 'midſt our elemental woes,
To him, alone, *obedience* owes.

AIR.

Though loud the ſtorm of *faction* blow,
Though foreign evils ſorely preſs;
To him, at once, the Great Supreme, we bow;
And him at once, fear, praiſe and bleſs.
He led us through the battle's rage,
And bade the wrath of combat ceaſe;
Through him we dar'd *brave Foes* engage,
Through him we welcome glorious peace.

RECITATIVE.

Still INDEPENDENCE, ſtill to thee we bow,
And as thou firſt didſt ſave—befriend us now!
Teach us wild rage and treachery to brave—
To hate the tyrant—and deſpiſe the ſlaves.

AIR.

Vile *faction* alone can thoſe evils create,
Which reaſon juſt hints at, but ſcorns to relate:
But why ſhould we mention that ills we foreſee?
Since but to ſuſpect, is to injure the Free
Tho' with the infernals ſhe* is in alliance,
Still *Freedom* and *Waſhington* bid her defiance;
Then let round the table, this toaſt briſkly move,
Independent, in Honour—*Dependent* in love.

* *Faction.*

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, Auguſt 22.

THE attention of the Aſſembly, when they ſate a ſecond time, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, was occupied by the conſideration of ſome circumſtances ſtated to them by M. Salomon, from the committee of reports.

Theſe ſtatements related to the ſituation of Meſſ. de Bournezel and de montcalm, repreſentatives of the Nobleſſe of Ville Franche, who had not yet been able to exchange the limited inſtructions which they had at firſt received, for thoſe more liberal, and which had been generally tranſmitted ſince the union of the Repreſentatives of the Nobleſſe to the National Aſſembly. Theſe new powers were ſaid to have been withheld ſolely through the intrigues of the Chief Juſtice of the Province, and his dilatorineſs in not calling together the Electors. This delay was to be conſidered of particular importance, as from whence ſuſpicions had been entertained that the people of Ville Franche did not intend to accede to the deciſion of the National Aſſembly.

M. de Robeſpierre, Deputy of Artois, entered into a long defence of the conduct of the Chief Juſtice. It was juſtifiable, he ſaid, on the beſt ground—the Reſolution of that Aſſembly diſavowing the Regulations on the 27th of June laſt, by which they impliedly refuſed their ſanction to any precipitancy in thoſe elections. The delays of the Chief Juſtice, he contended, were wholly prudential, and entitled, in fact, to the thanks of the Aſſembly.

The Compte de Serent replied, by obſerving, that the general tenor of the decrees of the Aſſembly, went fully to contradict the ſuppoſition that their diſavowal of the Regulations of the 27th of June, was intended to ſanction any delay in caſes ſimilar to the preſent.

After ſome protracted converſation on this head, the Aſſembly agreed to the deciſion of the Committee of Reports.

There is in the National Aſſembly a Committee which is named *le Douze* (the Twelve) whoſe office it is to report to the Aſſembly their reſearches and information reſpecting every circumſtance which may intereſt or threaten their new born liberty. A member of this Committee preſented on this day (Saturday) their firſt report, which was reſpecting a Pamphlet publiſhed at Paris and at Verſailles. It is intitled *Memoirs ſur la Baſtile*, and contains a detail which outrages every feeling of humanity!

The Committee were of opinion, that the nation ſhould be informed reſpecting the truth of this narrative, and that the papers found in the Baſtile ſhould be examined for that purpoſe.

M. Le Vicompte de Mirabeau obſerved, that this Pamphlet was not worthy the attention of the National Aſſembly, any more than a number of others, with which both the capital and the provinces were inundated!—"I have juſt come, ſaid he, from purchaſing one which announces to the people, that by the Authority of this Aſſembly, ſalt is to be at the price of *ſix ſols* the pound. We may permit ſuch writings to be publiſhed, but ſeldom read them, and never let them occupy the attention of a legiſlative aſſembly!"

This, after ſome diſcuſſion, appeared to be the general opinion of the aſſembly.

A reſolution was offered reſpecting the tranſportation of Corn from one province to another, and wholly forbidding its exportation. This motion, which, perhaps, it might be found difficult otherwiſe to diſpoſe of was finally referred to a Committee.

SUNDAY, Auguſt 23.

The National Aſſembly continues its labours even on the days conſecrated by their fellow-citizens to reſt and devotion.

The ſubject was, however, ſuited to the day, the ſubject of diſcuſſion was "*The Freedom of Religious Opinions.*

The general ſentiments were, that thoſe opinions ſhould be free. The difference of opinion which prevailed was reſpecting the point to which this freedom ſhould be ſuffered to extend, and how it ſhould be underſtood as referring to the eſtabliſhed modes of worſhip?

This queſtion was agitated with a conſiderable degree of warmth. M. la Viſcompte de Mirabeau wiſhed to ſeparate the queſtion with reſpect to religious opinions and religious worſhip; the former he propoſed to include in the Declaration of Rights; the latter he deſired to reſerve until they came to diſcuſs the principles of the Conſtitution. The modes of worſhip he added, always varied with opinions, an aſſertion which is inconteſtible; and that they varied alſo with the manners of the people; a poſition which will admit of more controverſy. The religion of the moſt auſtere morality ſtill preſerves its influence over the opinions of the people in Italy, even in the center of immorality and diſſipation.

Worſhip, he obſerved, was a ſocial inſtitution, it was the union of many to render their acknowledgments to the Great Creator of all! it could not, therefore, exiſt before a ſtate of ſociety was formed; though, if a man could be ſuppoſed alone, and inſulted from ſociety, the firſt uſe of his faculties would be to return thanks to his Creator.

The opinion reſpecting the exiſtence of God, he obſerved, was the firſt of all others in importance, but it was not the firſt which ſprung from the neceſſities or faculties of men. He has, on the contrary, an idea of the fruit which nouriſhes him, a long time before he ſuſpects that there is a Being which has created both the fruit and the tree, and is a long time ſurrounded by the bounties of his Creator, before he is impreſſed with a conſciouſneſs of his exiſtence!

M. le Cure de Vieux Pouſſage, after acknowledging that the religion, of which the eſſence was Charity, ſhould certainly be tolerant, moved, as an amendment to this allowance of Freedom—"provided it did not tend to diſturb the public order"

M Rabant de St. Etienne took up and applied to this caſe very ſtrongly, the declaration of the Aſſembly, "that all men are born with, and poſſeſs an equality of rights" If a religion could be ſuppoſed to prevail otherwiſe than by truth and perſuaſion, theſe rights, he contended, were wholly deſtroyed.

M. le Cure de Vieux Pouſſage withdrew his Amendment.

The Biſhop of Lyda ſaid, that toleration ſhould be admitted; but at the ſame time, that it ſhould have its bonds aſſigned. He cited, with much adroitneſs, the ſituation of Holland and Great-Britain; in the latter of which the liberty is no where more reſpected; yet the perſon found ſaying Maſs is, by law, condemned to be *hanged!*

[*The good Biſhop here ſtrained the fact, to anſwer the purpoſe of his argument. This law is not only obſolete in Great-Britan at preſent, but was originally enacted only againſt contumatious offenders againſt former ſtatutes.*]

After a variety of opinions had been given, and a debate nearly arriſing to tumult, the following reſolution was agreed to by a majority of the Aſſembly:

"That no perſons ſhould be diſturbed for their religious opinions, provided, that in manifeſting them they did not violate the public order, as eſtabliſhed by law."

MONDAY, Auguſt 24.

The Aſſembly ſtill proceeded to diſcuſs the ſeveral articles of the Declaration of Rights The following reſolution, propoſed by the Duc de Rouchefoucauld, was the firſt which was adopted.

"The free communication of ſentiments and of opinions is one of the moſt precious rights of man. Every citizen ſhall therefore ſpeak, write, and print freely what he thinks, being ſtill reſponſible, however, for the abuſe of this liberty, in the caſes provided for by the law."

The next reſolution was taken literally from that of the ſixth Bureau, or Committee.

The preſervation of the rights of the man and of the citizen, requires a public force to be maintained; but this force is inſtituted for the general advantage, and not for the particular uſe of thoſe to whom it is entruſted."

The Aſſembly then adjourned to ſeven o'clock the ſame evening.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 25.

An affair of the greateſt importance yeſterday engaged the attention of the National Aſſembly: The citizens of Marienburgh, conceiving themſelves aggravated by their Magiſtrates, met, with the permiſſion of M. Marſanne, Commandant of the Garriſon, when they diſplaced the obnoxious Magiſtrates, and appointed five others in their room; upon this M. d'Eſterhazy, Commandant of Hainault, repaired to Marienburgh, ſeized, by night four of the principle citizens, whom he tranſmitted to Avenes, threw them into dungeons, and ordered them to be tried by Martial Law.

A propoſition for referring this affair to the Executive power, was oppoſed by M. Barnave, M. Chapellier, and M. Robeſpierre. The former of theſe Gentlemen, maintained, "that the National Aſſembly, protectors of civil and public liberty, ſhould purſue the horrible outrage now denounced. Is it to the Executive power you would refer the puniſhment of an Agent of that Executive power, capable of ſo great a crime? Where then is the liberty we have announced to the French people, if we ſuffer a Military officer to violate the laws with impunity? Who has dared to drag from their ſacred domeſtic aſylums—from the boſom of their families, four reſpectable citizens, guiltleſs and unaccuſed, and throw them into dungeons?

"We ſhould, without delay, appoint Commiſſioners to enquire into this affair, and proſecute M. d'Eſterhazy, if culpable, for the crime of Leſe Nation.

M. de Boufflers did not conſider M. d'Eſterhazy culpable; he acted purſuant to the requiſition of the Municipal officers of Marienburgh, removed by the citizens, who had no right to depoſe their Magiſtrates without a decree of the National Aſſembly.

M. Bouffiers contended, that the requiſition of the Municipal officers juſtified M. d'Eſterhazy.

M Chapellier combateb this opinion: He was aſſured that the requiſition had been made by the Intendant, who was ſtill leſs authoriſed in this caſe than the Municipal officers.

It was determined that Committee of Reports ſhould acquire immediate and exact information reſpecting this affair, that the Prevot d'Avenes ſhould proceed in the trial of the four perſons in queſtion, and an arreſt of judgmeut be iſſued.

Will be Sold,

On the undermentioned days, on the premiſes, agreeable to law, the following tracts of land, or ſo much of each thereof, as will ſatisfy the revenue, and certificate taxes due thereon, for the years hereafter named, and alſo what legal expences may accrue, viz.

LUCY Robbit, 300 acres, due for the year 1783,	On Monday the 14th of December.
John Thilman, 250 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786.	
John Walker's eſtate, 149 acres, due for 1783.	
Margaret Charles, 100 acres, due for 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,	On Wedneſday the 16th of December.
John Dickſon (Glouceſter) 200 acres, due for the years 1783 and 1784.	
Edmund Hawkins, 300 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787 & 1788	
James Overſtreet, 155 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,	On Tueſday the 15th of December.
Alexander S. Dandridge, 618 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,	On Thurſday the 17th of December.
Rainey Woodſon, 100 acres, due for the years 1786, 1787, and 1788.	
Martin Meeks, 50 acres, due for the years 1783 and 1784,	On Friday the 18th of December.
Ann Meeks, 24 acres, due for the year 1783.	
Matthew and Richard C. Anderſon, 331¼ acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.	
John Powell, 1020 acres, due for the year 1784,	On Saturday 19th of December.

Wm. James, & Harry Lawrence, D. Sheriffs, for
Geddis Winſton, John Lawrence, and Wm. O. Winſton,
Sheriffs for the years as above.

Hanover October 6, 1789.

TAKEN up in Buckingham county, a bright bay HORSE, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his hind feet white to his footlocks, ſeveral white hairs in his tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock with a twivel ſtirrup iron, and appears to be ſomewhat creſt-fallen. Appraiſed to 10l.

MORRIS HAMILTON.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS,
SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,
And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER or ATTORNEY's,
NOTES or HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS or EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS or LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS or SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS or TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.
May be had at this Office.
ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the REVISED CODE,
viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.
Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP
of the UNITED STATES.